

A SERTIFICATION: as agreed on by the publisher of the papers in the County of Portage, January 1st 1836.
For the first three insertions, one square one dollar—each additional insertion twenty-five cents. For one square, per annum, ten dollars. For one-fourth of a column, fifteen dollars. For half column, twenty dollars—For one column, thirty dollars.

POETRY.

PRINTING OFFICE MELODY.

THE FREEMAN.

Full up my boys turn quick the rounce.
And let the work begin;
The world is pressing on without,
And we must press within—
And we who guide the public mind,
Have influence far and wide.
And all our deeds are good, although
The devil's at our side.
Let fly the frisket now my boys!
Who are more proud than we—
While wait the anxious crowd without,
The force of power to see;
So pull away—none are so great,
As they who run the car;
And who have dignity like those
That practice at the bar;
And you who twirl the roller there,
Be quick, you ink, man;
Old time is rolling on himself,
So beat him if you can;
Be careful of the light and shade,
Nor let the sheet grow pale;
Be careful of the monkey looks
Of every head and tale.
Though high in office is our stand,
And piety is our care,
We would not cast a slur on those
Who fill our lower place;
The gaping world is fed by us,
Who retail knowledge here,
By feeding that we feed ourselves,
Nor deem our fare too dear.
Pull up my boys turn quick the rounce,
And thus the chase we'll join;
We have deposits in the bank,
Our draws are full coin;
And who should more genteelly cut
A figure or a dash!
Yet sometimes we who press so much,
Ourselves are pressed for cash.

WOMAN.

If 'twere not for the splendid light
That trembles from your beauteous star,
How dark would be the form of night,
Careering in her dusky car!
'Tis thus enlightening woman cheers
Man's gloomiest hour with fond caress,
When nought of kindred life appears
To soothe the pangs of deep distress
And yet how oft his reckless heart
Neglects her in her reign of bliss—
'Tis only in affliction's smart,
We truly know what woman is.
Then wherefore, man, forgets that friend,
When fortune's brighter planets shine?
Remember, when their beauties end,
How dark the night that must be thine!
But thou art like the thoughtless roe,
That sports around the fountain's brink,
Nor heed the rill that glides below,
Nor cares its limped wave to drink.
Not so when 'mid the desert's heart,
It feels the pains of thirst begin—
Oh! then the bitter draughts were sweet
To slake the fire that burns within.
So, when with grief and care oppressed,
How soon we fly to woman's arms!
And, suppliant round her gentle breast,
Forget our woes for beauty's charms!

THE HIGHWAYMAN OFF HIS GUARD.

A rider to a commercial house in London, was attacked a few miles beyond Winchester, by a single highwayman, who robbed him of his purse and pocket book containing cash and notes to a considerable amount. "Sir," said the rider, "I have suffered you to take my property, and you are welcome to it. It is my master's and the loss of it cannot do him much harm, but as it will look very cowardly in me to have been robbed without making any defence, I should wish you to fire a pistol through my coat." "With all my heart," said the highwayman—"where will you have the ball?"—"Here," said the rider, "just by the side of the button." The unthinking highwayman was as good as his word—but as soon as he had fired, the rider knocked him off his horse, and with the assistance of a traveller, who came up at the time, lodged the highwayman in jail.
A story somewhat like this, which by the way is a good many years older than Joe Miller, Esq. is told of the late earl of Berkeley—the father by the by, of the valiant gentleman who lately covered himself with glory by flogging poor little Fraser, the publisher of Fraser's Magazine. The earl was a notorious shooter of highwaymen—in his day, Bagshot Heath and Hounslow Heath were frequented by gentlemen of the road, as you

siderable numbers—and he had often been heard to say that he never would be robbed by a single footpad, although he might think proper to yield his purse if attacked by more than one.

He was crossing Bagshot one night in his carriage, when a loud voice was heard commanding the coachman to stop. The order was obeyed, and in an instant a pistol was thrust in at the window, and a highwayman well mounted, appeared by the side of the vehicle. "You have said that you will not be robbed by a single footpad, my lord," said the robber, "and I have concluded to try whether you will keep your word. I will trouble you for your purse, and whatever other valuables you may have about you." "It is very true," answered the earl, putting his hand in his pocket "that I have made such an assertion; and in the fulfillment of it, I would not give you my purse and pocket book now, if it was not for that other fellow who is behind you," the foot pad turned hastily round to see who was looking over his shoulder, and in a moment the earl's bullet was in his heart.—A. Y. Com. Adv.

LORD BROUGHAM AND THE THIEVES.—A few years ago, Mr. H. (now Lord) Brougham sustained a loss of a very important nature, the bags in which he carried his papers to the courts. In the course of the day on which the robbery took place he received the following communication:—"Sir, we will return you them bags, what was stolen out of your carriage this here morning (seeing as how they belong to a lawyer, and finding that we had got into bad hands,) if so be you will make us a decent recompense, as honesty deserves. Should you feel inclined to do so, please go to Waterloo Bridge this here evening at nine o'clock; where you will meet with a gentleman who will tell you your name's Brougham. Do not look him too hard in the face, for he is werry modest, and having some character to lose, does not like to be seen in company with a lawyer. On your telling him as your name's really Brougham, he will give you your old clothes bag, and you in return will give him what you please—we leave that to your generosity—trusting only, as you're a gentleman, you'll behave as such. We hope that you won't give an account of the person that you'll meet on the bridge, for he has got a sort of a constitutional aversion to the Old Bailey, seeing as how it is a disease that has proved fatal to all his family. We think you had better come dressed in top-boots and spurs (with moustachios to disguise your person,) as we then have no doubt of our man. Please present our werry best compliments to Sir Thomas Lethbridge, with whom, we understand you are on excellent terms of visiting, and tell him we hope as how he'll put as many members to sleep during his speechifying as he did last session; because we can then grab the rhino out of the members' pockets. So no more at present, but rest your werry humble servants. (Signed) —their X.

A PALTABLE HIT.—A lady suspected of popery was brought before a justice, a rigid puritan, who told her, nothing could do away her suspicious conduct but calling the pope a knave. "I know nothing of his holiness," replied the lady; "but if I knew him as well as I do your worship, I could very readily call him a knave."

Scene in a Bank.—An Irishman entered one of our banks yesterday, and throwing down a \$5 bill—"Will you be kind enough, Mister, jist to give me the specie for that same bit of a bill?" "No, sir."

"What! cant you be ather paying such a small sum as that at all?" "We have suspended paying specie altogether."

"Suspended, have you? And is this the institution, sure, that cannot pay an honest man five dollars, that you have had a man parading about with a loaded musket, all the long winter through, to keep off thieves? If you had a pig or any thing valuable to protect, it would have all been right enough; but such a poor, miserable concern as this is, sure. Och! botheration to you and the like of you!"—N. Orleans Pickayune.

UNSENTIMENTAL.—Ladies, when they come "Shopping" from the neighboring towns, should not feed their babies in the Dry Goods Stores of Northampton. "It's unsentimental," says the Northampton Courier.

A RUNNING IDEA.—A western paper says, as the Ostrich uses both legs and wings when the Arabian courser bounds in her rear—as the winged lightnings leap from the heavens when the thunderbolts are loosed—so does a little negro run like the devil when a big dog is after him!

From the "Saying and Doings of Sam Slick".
THE YANKEE LAWYER AND QUAKER.—"I guess you've never been in the States. There you'll see the great Dan-

iel Webster; he's a great man, I tell you King William, No. 4, I guess, would be no match for him as an orator; he'd talk him out of sight in half an hour. If he was in your house of commons, I reckon he'd make some of your great folks look pretty streaked, he's a patriot and statesman, and a most particular cute lawyer.—There was a Quaker chap too cute for him once, tho'. This Quaker, a pretty knowin' old shaver, had a cause down to Rhode Island; so he went to Daniel to hire him to go down and plead his cause for him; so, says he, 'Lawyer Webster, what's your fee?' 'Why,' says Daniel, 'let me see; I have got to go down south to Washington, to plead the great insurance case of the Hartford Company; and I've got to be at Cincinnati to attend the Convention; and I don't see how I can go to Rhode Island without great loss and great fatigue; it would cost you, may be more than you would be willing to give.' Well, the Quaker looked pretty white about the gills. I tell you, when he heard this: for he could not do without him no how, and he did not like this preliminary talk of his at all; at last he made bold to ask him the worst of it, what he would take? 'Why,' says Daniel, 'I always liked the Quakers; they are a quiet, peaceable people, who never go to law if they can help it, and it would be better for our great country, if there were more such people in it. I'll go for you as low as I can afford; say 1000 dollars.' The quaker well nigh fainted when he heard this, but he was pretty deep, too; so says he, 'Lawyer, that's a great deal of money; but I have more causes there; if I give you the 1000 dollars, will you plead the other cases I shall have to give you?' 'Yes,' says Daniel, 'I will to the best of my humble abilities.' So down they went to Rhode Island, and Daniel tried the case, and carried it for the quaker. Well the Quaker, he goes round to all the folks that had suits in court, and says he, 'What will you give me if I get the great Daniel to plead for you? It cost me 1000 dollars for a fee; but now he and I are pretty thick, and, as he is on the spot, I'd get him to plead cheap for you;' so he got 300 dollars from one, and 200 from another, and so on, until he got 1100 dollars; just 100 dollars more than he gave.—Daniel was in a great rage when he heard this. 'What,' said he, 'do you thing I would agree to your letting me out like a horse to hire?' 'Friend Daniel,' said the Quaker, 'didst thou not undertake to plead all such cases as I should give thee? If thou wilt not stand to thy agreement, neither will I stand to mine.' Daniel laughed out, ready to split his sides, at this.—'Well,' says he, 'I guess I might as well stand still, for you to put the bridle on this time, for you have fairly pinned me up in a corner of the fence any how;' so he went good humoredly to work, and pleaded them all.

SWEARING.—General Jackson swears "by the Great Eternal." Ethan Allen's favorite oath was, "by the Continental Congress." Zekiel Penny, swore "by the big bean pole," and the usual oath of the Red River Roarer is, "by the sharpest boned, hardest trotter, burnt shirt and ragged razor."

From Tegg's Work.
OF SPRINGS, RIVERS, AND THE SEA.
Having viewed water as it takes its departure from the bosom of the deep, and forms the watery meteors, we shall now survey it as it rises in the salient spring, and gives birth to the gurgling rill, or uniting, gives coolness to the landscape in the magnificent stream, that in its ample range fertilizes its neighborhood.

Various have been the theories, or rather hypotheses, relating to the origin of springs; but it seems the general opinion of those who have made this branch of natural philosophy their study, that the true principles which supply the waters of fountains or springs, are melted snow, rain water, and condensed vapours. The prodigious quantity of vapours raised by the sun's heat, and otherwise, being carried by the winds over the low lands to the very ridges of mountains, as the Pyrenean, the Alps, the Apennine, the Carpathian, in Europe; the Taurus, the Caucasus, Imatus, and others, in Asia; Atlas, the Montes Lixus, or mountains of the moon, with other unknown ridges in Africa; the vapours being compelled by the stream of air to mount up with it to the top of these mountains, where the air becoming too light to sustain them, and condensed by cold, they strike against their summits, which causes an union of their particles, and are precipitated in water, which gleets down by the crannies of the stone, and entering into the caverns of the hills, gathers, as in an alembic, into the basins of stone it finds, which being once filled, all the overplus of water that comes thither, runs over by the lowest places, and breaking out by the sides of the hills, form single springs.

Many of these springs running down by the valleys, between the ridges of the hills, and coming to unite, form little rivulets, or brooks; many of these again meet-

ing in one common valley, and gain the plain ground, being grown less rapid, become a river; and many of these being united in one common channel, make such enormous streams as the Rhine, the Rhone, and the Danube. And it may always pass for a rule, that the magnitude of a river, or the quantity of water it discharges, is proportional to the length and heights of these very ridges from whence the fountains arise.

The several sorts of springs observed, are common springs, which either run continually, and then they are called perennial springs; or else run only for a time, or at certain times of the year, and then they are called temporary springs. Intermitting springs, or such as flow and then stop, and flow and stop again, by regular alternations or intermissions.—Reciprocating springs, whose waters rise and fall, or flow and ebb, by regular intervals, or reciprocations of the surface.

If these reservoirs of water, in the bodies of mountains, be situated where mineral ores abound, or the ducts or feeding streams run through mineral earth, it is easy to conceive the particles of metal will mix with, and be absorbed by the water, which, being saturated therewith, becomes a mineral spring or well. If salt, sulphur, and lime-stone abound in the strata through which the water passes, it will then be saline, sulphureous, and lime-water. If sulphur and iron should both abound in the parts of the hill whence the waters come, the waters will partake of the warmth or heat which is occasioned by the mixture of two such substances in the earth where they are found.

Having noticed the different kinds of springs, we shall say a few words respecting the various phenomena, which take place in rivers.

A large collection of water which runs in consequence of its gravity from a higher to a lower part of the surface of the earth, in a channel generally open at top, is called a river.

A river which flows uniformly, and preserves the same height in the same place, is said to be in a permanent state; such rivers are very rare.

The water of a river does not flow with the same velocity through the whole width of the river. The line in which the water moves with the greatest velocity is called the thread of the river, and this thread seldom lies in the middle of the river, but it generally comes nearer to one side than the other, according to the nature of the impediments, and the configuration of the banks. The velocity of rivers is likewise less at the bottom of their canals that the surface, owing to the resistance which the bed makes to the water as it flows.

The running of rivers is upon the same principle as the descent of bodies on inclined planes; for water no more than a solid can move or horizontal plane, the re-action of such a plane being equal and contrary to gravity, entirely destroys it, and leaves the body at rest; here we speak of a plane of small extent, and such as coincides with the curved surface of the earth. But if we consider a large extent or long course of water, then we shall find that such water can never be at rest but when the bottom of the channel coincides everywhere with the curved surface of the earth. In rivers that are made, it is usual to allow the fall of 1 foot in 300, but the declivity of those formed by nature, is various and uncertain.

The velocity of the water of a river ought to increase in proportion as it recedes from its source; but the numerous causes of retardation, which occur in rivers, are productive of very great irregularities; and it is impossible to form any general rules for determining such irregularities.

The unequal quantities of water (arising from rains, from the melting of snow, &c.) which are conveyed by rivers at different seasons, enlarge or contract their widths, render them more or less rapid, and change more or less the form of their beds. But independent of this, the size and form of a river is liable to be continually altered by the usual flowing of its waters, and by local peculiarities. The water constantly corrodes its bed wherever it runs with considerable velocity, and rubs off the sand, or other not very coherent parts. The corrosion is most remarkable in that part of the bottom which is under the thread of the river; or where the water descends suddenly from an eminence, as in a cascade or water-fall.—The sand thus raised is deposited in places where the water slackens its velocity; and there by degrees, an obstacle, a bank, and even an island, is formed, which in its turn produces other changes. Thus a river sometimes forms itself a new bed, or it overflows the adjacent grounds.

In some places we find that an obstacle, or a bent on one side, will occasion a corrosion on the opposite bank, by directing the impetus of the stream towards that bank. Thus, from divers causes, whose concurrence in different proportions, and at different times, forms an infinite variety, the velocity of rivers is never steady or uniform.

The following curious calculation re-

specting the river Thames, was made by Dr. Halley. In order to estimate the quantity of water, which passes daily through the Thames, the Doctor assumes that the breadth of the river at Kingston bridge (where the flood seldom reaches) to be 100 yards, and the depth 3: so that the section of the channel is 300 square yards, and the allowing the velocity of the water to be at the rate of 2 miles per hour, there will run in 24 hours, the length of 48 miles, or 84,480 yards; therefore 84,480—1—300=25,344,000 cubic yards, which make 208,000,000 tons which the river Thames yields per diem.

The proportional lengths, of course, of some of the most noted rivers in the world, are shown nearly by the following numbers, extracted from Mr. Rennel's paper, 71st volume of Philosophical Transactions.

European Rivers.	
Thames	1
Rhine	5 1/2
Danube	7
Volga	9 1/2
Asiatic Rivers.	
Indus	5 1/2
Euphrates	8 1/2
Ganges	9 1/2
Burrampooter	9 1/2
Non Kian, or Ava River	9
Jennissea	10
Oby	10 1/2
Amoor	11 1/2
Lena	11 1/2
Hoanho (of China)	13 1/2
Kian Keu (of ditto)	15 1/2
African Rivers.	
Nile	12 1/2
American Rivers	
Mississippi	8
Amazon	15 1/2

When we reflect upon the immense length of these rivers, and their origin, we are naturally directed to the contemplation of the round which water travels; and by which, without suffering adulteration or waste, it is continually offering itself to the wants of the habitable globe. From the sea are exhaled those vapours which form the clouds; these clouds descend in refreshing showers of rain, which sinking deep into the earth, form springs, and springs uniting, form rivers, which rivers in return feed the ocean. So there is an incessant circulation of the same fluid; and not one drop probably more or less now than there was at the creation. In fact, "look nature through, 'tis revolution all;" wherever we turn our eyes, all seems continually in a state of change or circulation. "The sun," saith Solomon, "arise, and the sun goeth down, and pants for the place from whence he arose; all rivers run into the sea, yet the sea is not full; unto the place from whence the rivers came, thither they return again."

The sea is a vast collection of waters in the deep and unfathomable valleys of the earth. This great abyss occupies nearly three-quarters of the whole surface of our globe; which has been thought by some to be a great proportion; but it is probable no more than sufficient to fertilize the land.

The saltiness of the sea is a property in that element, which appears to have excited the curiosity of naturalists in all ages. This property is very rationally judged to arise from great multitudes both of mines and mountains of salt, dispersed here and there in the depths of the sea; the salt being continually diluted and dissolved by the waters, the sea becomes impregnated with its particles throughout; and for this reason, the saltiness of the sea can never be diminished.

The saltiness of the sea preserves its waters pure and sweet, which otherwise would corrupt and stink like a filthy lake, and consequently none of the myriads of creatures which now live therein, could then have being; from hence, also, the sea water becomes much heavier; and therefore ships of greater size and quantity may be used thereon. Salt water also doth not freeze as soon as fresh water, whence the seas are more free for navigation.

The most remarkable thing in the sea, is that motion of the water called tides. It is a rising and falling of the water of the sea. The cause of this is the attraction of the moon, whereby the part of the water in the great ocean, which is the nearest the moon, being most strongly attracted, is raised higher than the rest; and the part opposite to it, on the contrary side, being least attracted, is also higher than the rest. And these two opposite rises of the surface of the water in the great ocean, following the motion of the moon from east to west, and striking against the large coasts of the continents that lie in its way, from thence rebounds back again, and so makes floods and ebbs in narrow seas, and rivers remote from the great ocean.

As the earth, by its daily rotation round its axis, goes from the moon to the moon again, (or the moon appears to move round the earth from a given meridian to the same again,) in about twenty four hours, hence in that period there are two tides of flood, and two of ebb, and

this alternate ebbing and flowing continues without intermission. For instance, if the tide be now high water mark, in any port or harbor, which lies open to the ocean, it will presently subside, and flow regularly back, for about six hours, when it will be found at low water-mark. After this, it will again gradually advance for six hours, and then return back, in the same time, to its former situation; rising and falling alternately, twice a day, or in the space of about twenty-four hours.

The interval between its flux and reflux is, however, not precisely six hours, but about eleven minutes more; so that the time of high water does not always happen at the same hour, but is about three quarters of an hour later every day, for thirty days; when it again recurs as before. For example, if it be high water at any place to-day at noon, it will be low water at eleven minutes after six in the evening; and consequently, after two changes more, the time of high water the next day will be about three quarters of an hour; the day following it will be about half an hour after one; the day following it will be about half an hour after one; the day after that at a quarter past two; and so on for thirty days; when it will again be found to be high water at noon, the same as on the day the observation was made. And this exactly answers to the motion of the moon; she rises every day about three quarters of an hour later than upon the preceding one; and by moving in this manner round the earth, completes her revolution in about thirty days, and then begins to rise again at the same time as before.

To make the matter still plainer: suppose at a certain place, it is high water about three o'clock in the afternoon upon the day of the new moon; the following day it will be high water at about three quarters of an hour after three; the day after that at about half an hour past four, and so on, till the next new moon; when it will again be high water about three o'clock, the same as before. And by observing the tides continually at the same place, they will always be found to follow the same rule; the time of high water, upon the day of every new moon, being nearly at the same hour; and three quarters of an hour later every succeeding day.

The attracting of the sun also produces a similar rising and falling of the water of the ocean; but, on account of its distance, not near so considerable as that which is produced by the moon. It will be readily understood, that according to the different situations of the sun and the moon, the tides which are raised by their respective attraction, will either conspire with, or counteract each other, in a greater or lesser degree. When they conspire together, the tides rise higher, and their mutual action produces what are called spring tides. On the contrary, when they counteract each other, they produce neap tides.

From a slight consideration of what has been said, we might be led to imagine, that the time of high water at any place, would be when the moon is over the meridian of that place. But this is by no means the case; it being usually about three hours afterwards; the reason of which may be shown as follows: The moon, when she is on the meridian, or nearest to the zenith of any place, tends to raise the waters at that place; but this force must evidently be exerted for a considerable time, before the greatest elevation will take place; for, if the moon's attraction were to cease altogether, when she has passed the meridian, yet the motion already communicated to the waters, would make them continue to ascend for some time afterwards; and, therefore, they must be much more disposed to ascend, when the attractive force is only in a small measure diminished.

The waves of the sea, which continue after a storm has ceased, and almost every other motion of a fluid, will illustrate this idea; all such effects being easily explained, from the consideration that a small impulse given to a body in motion, will make it move farther than it would otherwise have done. It is also, upon the same principle, that the heat is not the greatest upon the longest day, but some time afterwards; and that it is not so hot at twelve o'clock as at two or three in the afternoon; because there is a farther increase made to the heat already imparted. Instead of its being higher then, when the moon is upon the meridian of any place, it will always be found to happen, as far as circumstances will allow, about three hours afterwards; and the intervals between the flux and reflux, must be reckoned from that time, in the same manner as before.

The sun being near the earth in winter than in summer, is nearer to it in February and October than in March and September; and, therefore, the greatest tides happen not till some time after the autumnal equinox, and return a little before the vernal.

The tide propagated by the moon in the German ocean, when she is three hours past the meridian, takes twelve hours to come from thence to London bridge; where it arrives by the time that a new tide is raised in the ocean.

These are the principal phenomena of tides; and, where no local circumstances interfere, the theory and facts will be found to agree. But if met by observed, that what has been here said, relates only to such places as lie open to large oceans. In seas and channels, which are more confined, a number of causes occur, which occasion considerable deviations from the general rule. Thus, it is high water